BYNUM'S FALSE STATEMENT

The Large Business of Building Associations Refutes His Atlanta Speech.

Indianapolis Workingmen Have Not Only All They Can Do, but They Live Well, Save Money and Buy Comfortable Homes.

Congressman Bynum, when he returns from Washington to begin bidding for votes again, is going to have no little smount of trouble in explaining the slanderous statements about the Indianapolis wage-workers he uttered in his Atlanta speech. The laboring men of the city do not permit their wives to earn the living at the wash-tub, while they hunt for work; they are not starving four months out of the year, nor one day, and they have credit at the grocers, if they need it. The wage-workers of Indianapolis have for several years been congratulating themselves that they were the best situated of their class in the country. They have steady work the year round, at wages as high as their class receive in any city in the world, and more of them own their homes than in any other city of the same size in the United States. There is no better evidence of their prosperity than the records of the building and loan associations city. It has been over

fifteen years since the first building association was organized in Indianapolis, and since that time they have increased until now they number one hundred and two. These associations are nearly all supported by the wage-workers. While it is impossible to get the exact number of persons who hold stock in them, a leading association man places the number at twenty thouand. Probably two-thirds of these eckholders are wage-workers. At any rate, it is the that not less than ten thousand of them belong to that class. The employes of a good many manufacturing establishments have organized their own associations, and there are but few men in any manufactory that are not stockholders in one or more of them. Some of them, of course, whose wages are not the highest, and who have large families to support, do not hold many share, but they all have some.

The average amount of stock held is four

shares of 50 cents each. This requires a weekly payment of \$2 Many who can command high wages pay in from \$4 to \$6 per week. The amount of dues, whatever it may be, has to be paid regularly every week in the year. If, as Congressman Bynum says, the wage-workers are out of employment four months in the year they would not carry building association stock. The fact that not less than 90 per cent. of the men who work in factories do carry association stock ought in itself be sufficient refutation of his misrepresentations. A number of secretaries with whom a Journal reporter talked yesterday, say the wage-workers arefthe most prompt to pay of any stockholders. They seldom, if ever, allow their dues to go delinquent, while men engaged in the mercantile and other business do. It is through these associations that the workingmen of Indianapolis have secured homes of their own. A small amount of stock will pay for a comfortable home in from five to seven years. Several thousand Indianapolis workingmen have already paid for their homes, and several thousand more have purchased homes and are paying for them in this way. Men with means who have money in sesociations very seldom ask for loans to buy property, hence nearly all the homes that have been bought, and homes erected with association money, have been done by laboring men. The records in the recorder's office show that during the month of July of this year one hundred and thirty four pieces of property were purchased through the associations. That month was the dullest of the year. During one or two previous months the number of such purchases reached these handred, and in me former month did it two summed. Making an estimate on the record of the past months of this year, over two thousand houses will be purchased through the associations this year. In seven years from now, in case of no reverses, every one of these 2,000 workingmen will have a home free of debt. The record of 1887 makes almost as favorable a showing as that of this year will. About 1,800 homes were then purchased.

Another interesting feature of the record is that not one out of one hundred of these mortgages are foreclosed. Whenever a subscriber to building association stock fails to pay his dues, his mortgage, if he has purchased property through it, is fore-closed. If the workingmen of Indianapolis are out of employment four months in the year and cannot get credit at the groceries, the records of the recorder's office ought to show that their mortgages on homes they are paying for out of their weekly earnings are foreclosed. The majority of the associations of the city have The majority of the associations of the city have never foreclosed a mortgage, and where associations have had to do it, the stockholder had met with some unavoidable misfortune. It is not on re that any laboring man has failed to pay off his mortgage on account of being thrown out of employment. The exact number of homes purchased through associations by Indianapolis workingmen in the last ten years can be ascertained by going through the records. Of the one bundred and two associations now running over seventy-five have been in operation four years and longer. A gentleman who has been con-nected with these organizations for nearly ten 10,000 workingmen have bought their own homes and paid for them. Other association officers think the estimate should be placed much

John Schley, a member of the Democratic county executive committee, is the secretary of one of the most prosperous associations on the South Side, the Prospect. Its stockholders are nearly all wage-workers. "We now have six series of stock running," said he yesterday. The demand for money is so great that we are not always able to meet it. Every month all that we have taken in is borrowed by stock-holders and put into homes. The association has been running four years."
"How many of your stockholders have purchased homes through it in that time?"

"I should think 400 or 500."
Michael Steinhauer has had as much experience with associations as any gentleman in the city. He is at present secretary of Jefferson, No. 3, People's No. 2, and is treasurer of the Elks. The associations are all comparatively young. Like all the others their stockholders are mostly wage-workers. "Our stockholders are constantly buying homes," said Mr. Stein-hauer, yesterday, "and they always pay out. I have seen a good many hundred laboring men secure homes since I became connected with as-

"How many of your stockholders secure

"Not less than one hundred in each associa-tion: I expect the number is greater than that, and I know it cannot be less."

Charles B. Feibleman, justice of the peace, has also been prominently identified with as-sociations for several years. He is at present secretary of the National, and president of No. 50. Both are among the smaller associations of the city, but are very prosperous. "No. 50 will have run four years next February," said Mr. Fishelman. "In that time sixty of its stock-holders have purchased lots and erected houses. The houses they have built cost from \$500 to \$1,000, and in one instance a \$4,000 residence. was erected. The National has built about forty houses. Nearly all its stockholders were very poor people when they went into it. Some-times they would get behind with their dues, but they always managed to pay up. In three years more the majority of them will own comfortable homes, and those who will not will have enough money to purchase houses. I have taken a great interest in this work because I saw so many laboring men were securing homes through them. I think the majority of the workingmen in Indianapolis now own their homes, and they never could have done it had they not had steady work and lived in a country that protects its workingmen. They have not only bought and paid for their homes, but they lived comfortably while they were doing it. Those who are now out of debt are taking more stock in the associa-

The Star association, one of the largest in the city, loans all its money every month to its stockholders who desire to purchase homes. One of the directors estimates that five of its stockholders purchase homes every month. During the four years it has been running not less than 250 poor men have bought property. "It is a significant fact that nearly all the men who have stock in building associations are protectionists," said a secretary of one of these organizations yesterday. "It is not strange that they should be though. Say there are 2,000 workingmen in indianapolis paying for homes through associations. They have contracted for these homes under the wages they are getting these homes under the wages they are getting | OFICEF desks at Wm. L. Elder's.

tions, and are buying more property."

certain amount per week says it takes so much to keep his family. He has so much over and can put that in an association and buy a home. The Democratic free-traders come along and tell him free trade will reduce his wages, but it will give him a cheaper coat. The laboring man at once reasons that such an arrangement would not suit bim. He sees that he cannot pay his building association dues if his wages are reduced in the least. He is now keeping his family on the smallest amount possible in order that he may pay for his home. Any cut in his wages takes off the amount he had set aside for a building fund, and consequently he cannot pay out. His home may be half paid for, but if his wages are reduced, he will lose all he has paid on it. This is a plain business statement, and I do not believe any laboring man who is paying for his home is going to vote the Democratic ticket. He thinks more of the comforts of a home than of the Democratic, or any other party."

THE SUCCULENT WATERMELON.

Where It Is Best Grown and How It Reaches the Market Early in the Season.

The watermelon business is quite an extensive industry just at this season of the year. Every day brings car-loads of the fruit into this market and persons who travel in the South a little earlier in the season than this will see goodsized trains rushing North laden with the succulent melon. "They are raised," said a commission merchant, "very extensively in Georgia and Florida. Down there in the sandy, loamy soil, towards the Gulf, soil that you can push a pole down into ten or fifteen feet without any great effort, the first watermelons are produced and sent to market perhaps six or eight weeks earlier than the present time."

"Is there any difference in the melons raised here and those raised there!" he was asked. "Well, yes. I think that those who have tasted a real ripe Georgia melon down there,

will agree with me in saving that it beats the home-grown article. I know that the large per cent. of the melon is water-nearly all of it, in fact. Still, there is something in the soil that is absorbed into its growth that makes a difference. The trouble with the Georgia melons that we get here is this: they have to he pulled while they are green, so that they can be shipped. It requires from four to five days on the fastfreight lines to bring them through. We cannot dispose of them the first day we receive them, so you see a melon there has to be pulled at least six days before it is ripe, so as to put it on the market all right when it comes north." "How can the Southern growers stand the

Well, to be sure, the railrand companies get about all there is out of the meion business. The freight on a car from Georgia to this place is about \$115, and the man who raises the melone gets for his car-load-well, say from \$15 to \$20—so you see who makes the money. There has been considerable grumbling by the growers down there over the situation, but it does not do much good. One hundred and fifteen dollars for bringing \$15 to \$20 worthfof stuff to market looks pretty hard, but that's the situa-

"How many melons are there in a car?"
"It depends on their size, of course. The smallest number I ever saw in a car-load was 3,000. Those melons averaged over forty pounds apiece—of course that was extraordinary. Some cars will hold as high as 8,000 and 10,000. The Southern grower would think he was in great luck to get \$25 for a car of melons."

"Do you have buyers down on the fields?"
"In seasons when there is a short crop we of-'In seasons when there is a short crop we often send a man down to buy for us. On the contrary, when there is a big yield, we generally trust to a local house to do our buying. This year the watermelon crop has been hardly an average one. At least the Indianapolis houses have not handled so many as usual. By the way, Indianapolis is a great deal better distributing point for Southern fruits than it used to be. We have now twenty-three commission houses, formally we had four. There is no place anywhere that has better railroad facilities than we have, and on account of this fact, we have had a decided growth in this line of business. You see there is hardly any point in the State that we can't reach the same day-often before noon-and we can even go far into Illinois and Ohio, too. These things give us some advantage." "Does the West get the really first-class fruit

from the South?" "No, the best goes to the Eastern markets. A great deal of it to the seaboard towns. There is a better market for it there and their rates of transportation are somewhat cheaper. California's first-class fruit also goes East—at any rate, the large part of it. We are getting a good quality of melons now from Indiana. As the season advances, the fruit-belt gets further north. We will be buying in Michigan before long. A wonderful country this is, when you come to consider it. The varieties of soil and climate that it has fit it for an almost continuous production in some parts of any product."

POWERS OF THE HEALTH BOARD.

Diseased Meats and Articles Unfit for Food Can Be Condemned and Destroyed.

At the regular meeting of the City Board of

Health, yesterday morning, the killing of diseased cattle, and condemning of bad meats, fruits and vegetables was discussed. The matter was called up on account of a stock-dealer from Illinois, by the name of Murdock, recently bringing suit against the board for damages for the killing of a "cancer-jawed" steer, at the stockyards, by the meat inspector. The board decided that the bringing of the suit should not deter it from doing its duty in protecting the citizens. Dr. Earp, in giving a synopsis of the law in such cases, stated that it is a crime to sell, expose for sale, or to be a possessor with the intent to sell such stock as those which are the subject of the suit. The city ordinance. Section 15, July 2, 1878, covers the same ground and further states that no person has the right to purchase, sell, or offer to purchase such animals with the intent to slaughter them. The city ordinances state that the Board of Health shall make such rules as are necessary to attain its object, and Section of 1885 makes it stronger, by stating that the officers of the health board shall destroy all meats, fruits, berries, oysters, and other articles in the possession of any butcher, marketer, or commission merchant, or any other person in the habit of dealing in them in the city of Indianapolis, or within two miles thereof, where the articles are unfit for human food. The board is authorized to cut, puncture or destroy all such articles as would be included under this section. In response to an opinion asked by Dr. Earp relative to these special cases, the city attorney gave an opinion July 23, 1888, which was sanctioned by some of the most prominent attorneys of the city, as follows: "If any incurably diseased animal is found at the stockyards in this city, it is the duty of the health officer to kill and cut down said animal. This is the heroic remedy that must be administered if we protect our citizens as we should." Drs. Bryan and Earp thought that if the intention of the possessors of these diseased animals were good, then little or no objection would be raised when they were killed by the officer. Yet when there is a serious opposition to the course pursued by the health board, it is surely a positive indication that the desire is to continue the sale of the diseased meat, and the only way is to question the jurisdiction of the Board of Health, and in this way, if the suit is gained by the owner, Mur-dock, the meat inspector, will thereafter not visit the stockyards, and then the meat of such animals may be obtained hap-hazard.

Improvement in Real Estate.

The real estate market showed some improvement the last week. There were sixty one deeds recorded, representing property valued at \$85,-777. But few transactions of note occurred. Adolph Kahn sold to Sarah Solomon his residence on North New Jersey street between Market and Ohio for \$7,000; Daniel A. Williams sold a residence on Jackson street to Samuel Moore for \$6,000; Robert F. Catterson sold a block on West Market, between Illinois and Tennessee, to Mag-dalena Maus for \$5,300, and the United States Mortgage Company sold to Josephine M. Schop a residence at the corner of New York and Cali-fornia streets for \$7,500. The contractors and builders are still busy. Twenty-two permits were issued during the week, calling for an expenditure of \$17,400.

The Wall Will Probated. The will of the late James Wall was probated yesterday. It bequeaths \$500 to St. Vincent's Hospital and the remainder of his estate to his sister, Mrs. Mergaret Wall Dwyer, of Tipperary county, Ireland. James Renihan qualified as

It Was Another Judge. It was Judge Howe and not Judge Taylor before whom the habeas corpus proceedings for

the release of Archie V. Stewart, the Longview Asylum embezzier, were tried.

FACTS FROM THE RECORDS

The Day of First Things with the Thrifty People Who Founded the City.

How and by Whom the Courts . Were Organ ized and Taxes Assessed-Beginning of the Road System of Marion County.

No one now living was old enough to have any intelligent idea of the business of the county at the time of its organization, though there are several who remember such incidents of it as would attract youthful notice. So we must go to the records for the main facts, and to a half dozen young memories for the features of special interest. The first officers were two justices of the peace, authorized by the Legislature in January, 1821, for the whole of the new White-river settlements. One was appointed for the section of which Marion county was a part, in April 21, by Governor Jennings. This was John Maxwell, who resigned in June following, and was succeeded by James McIlvaine by election in October. It will sound queer to the Hoosier metropolitan of to-day to be told that all the region round about, in all its legal business, was a sort of dependency of Bartholomew county court, but the act of Jan. 9, 1821, authorizing the appointment of the two justices above alluded to, made this provision by sending appeals from the justices to that court. Trouble grew out of this arrangement. Wayne and Fayette counties claimed jurisdiction bere, and the conflict of authority caused so much annoyance and expense that the settlers selected James Blake and Dr. Samuel G. Mitchell to go to Corydon and lobby for the organization of a county covering the site of the capital, which had been fixed by the commissioners in June, 1820. They succeeded, and the act of organization was ap-

proved Dec. 31, 1821. Squire Mclivaine was our court, Calvin Fletcher our only lawyer, a log cabin twelve feet square our only court-house, and our jury box a log in front of the court-house, when the weather allowed out-door sittings. This primitive temple of juctice stood on the site of the present High-school building. Later and for many years the school grounds were occupied by the residence of Robert Underhill, one of the earliest of our iron manufacturers, and the very earliest of those whose enterprise has left still tion of the county and the election of officers under it displaced 'Squire McIlvaine. Wm. W Wick came from Connersville in February, 1822, to be our first judge, and about the same time, and from the same town came Hervey Bates, our first sheriff. On the 22d of February, 1822, directly after his arrival here, Sheriff Bates issued a proclamation, or official notice, that an election would be held on the lat of April following for two associate judges, a county clerk, a county recorder, and three county commissioners.

Thus began the legal existence of Marion county. A month earlier began its newspaper history, with the first appearance of the "Indianapolis (Gazette" Jan. 28, 1822. As Marion
county was a big county at its birth—oddly
enough, getting smaller with further growth—
it may be as well to note that five precincts
were designated, with polling places at George
Carr' house, in the town; John Finch's, some sixteen miles up White river; John Page's, at Strawtown; John Berry's, Anderson town, and William McCartney's, near Pendleton, on Fall creek. The town was but two years old, and the last of the two was an almost continuous attack of "fever an' ager;" but it was well pro-vided with candidates. James Page, Robert Patterson, James McIlvain, Eliakim Harding, John Smock, Rev. John McClung, were up for the two associate judgeships; James M. Ray,
Morris Morris, Milo R. Davis, Thomas Anderson and John W. Redding for county clerk;
Alexander Ralston, James Linton, Joseph C.
Reed, Aaron Drake, John Givan, John Hawkins, William Vandegrift, William Townsend for re-corder; John T. Osborn, John McCormick, Wm. McCartney and a haif score more for county commissioners. The "Whitewater," or eastern faction, under the lead of James M. Ray, beat the "Kentucky" crowd, led by Morris Morris. At the town poll 224 votes were given, of which a little more than 100 belong to the "donation" or town site. The county, including Johnson, Hamilton, Boone, Madison and Hancock, or the greater part of them, cast 336 votes. Ray got 217 of this total, or very nearly two thirds. 'Squire McIlvain and Eliakim Harding were elected associates of the circuit judge, Wick; Joseph C. Reed—the first schoolmaster—was elected Recorder, and Osborn McCormick and McCartney county commissioners.

McCartney county commissioners.

As noticed heretofore, the outlying portions of the county, afterwards formed into other counties, were at first organized into four townships. Fall Creek, Anderson, White River and Delaware, while the county proper was divided substantially as it is now, except in two cases. Perry and Decatur were at first made equal parallelograms, like the other townships, but as this arrangement cut off portions of both by the river, it was changed and the river made the boundary between them. Three sections of boundary between them. Three sections of Pike were given to Washington in 1828. The sparse population, as already noted, made it convenient, if not necessary, to join two or three townships together for public business, and thus it came that "Center-Warren," on the 23d of May, 1822, elected three justices of the peace, Wilkes Reagan, Obed Foote and Lismund Basye, a Swede, who some years later left the settlement, and returned on a visit in advanced life, when General Morris met him, and found him surprised at the improvement that had taken place. His first experience in the settle-ment was rather rough. After Raiston had platted the town, Mr. Basye took a contract to clear out Washington street, then a dense forest of beech, and sugar, and walnut, and oak. He cut the trees down, intending to make lumber of them for the new town's use, which would have proved a profitable speculation if he could have done it. But there was no saw-mill, the trees could not be left in the way of the new street, it would cost too much to take them away and take care of them till they could be sawed up. So he made log heaps of them and burned

Of the social condition of the settlement a good indication is furnished by the fact that "a mania for marrying took possession of the young people," says an early sketch of the place, "and hardly a bachelor was left." The Gazette, of the 25th of February, said that at that time (1822) forty residences had been built, a grist-mill and two saw-mills were in operation, several workshops had been opened, and 13 carpenters, 8 blacksmiths, 4 shoemakers, 4 cabinet-makers, 2 tailors, 2 tanners, 4. bricklayers, 1 hatter, 1 saddler and 1 cooper were at work when they had any to do. This is a remarkable showing of mechanical occupations in a population as slender as that of Indianapolis in 1822. Forty mechanics to 2 merchants, 3 grocers, 4 doctors, 3 lawyers, 1 preacher, 1 teacher and 7 tavern-keepers, or 21 professional or non-mechanical occupations, is an unusual proportion. To these sixty-one adult males were to be added enough more to make up the poll-list of the donation at the first election. That indicated a total population of about 500. The first session of the first county board was begun on April 15, 1822, in a house at the corner of Ohio and Meridian streets. After organiz-ing the townships, the board proceeded to look after money matters, public buildings, taxes, toils, and so on. There was no bridge on the river for ten years, and for the ferry-very nearly on

the line of the present Washington street iro
bridge—the following tolls were fixed:
For each wagon and four horses or oxen 624
For each wagon and two horses or oxen374
For each small wagon and one horse or ox 314
For each extra horse or ox
For each man or woman and horse
For each head nest cattle 3c
For each head of swine 2c
For each head of sheep 2c
For each footman 61
These rates look queer to one used to ou
present national currency, but in those earl
present national currency, out in those carr
days we had no national currency in the Wes
and used Spanish coins altogether, the "fip" of
"fipenny bit," "picayune," of cents; the "levy,
"fipenny bit," "picayune," 61 cents; the "levv. "leven pence," "bit," 121 cents; "pistareen"-
not common, and often passed for a "quarter"-
181 cents; "quarter." "pallored," 25 cents; do
lars were "Mexicans," commonly. Spanish coi
rarely went above the "quarter." The nations
dime and half-dime had not wholly displace
the Spanish currency even as late as 1840, an
the Spanish currency wien as late as 1010, an

all. At the same session of the board the following "tavern rates" were fixed: Each night's lodging121ge The following is the list of tax-rates made at this same April session, 1822: For every horse, mare, golding, male or ass,

For taverns, each\$10.00 For every \$100 of the appraised valuation

all the creditors alike. . Byan, The Hatter, 21 and 23 South Illinois street. CITY NEWS IN BRIEF.

For each pleasure carriage of four wheels ... 1.25

For every silver watch.....

years old and upwards.....

one years

The first roads in the county were ordered by

the board at the same session. Previously Indian

paths and deer tracks had been the only roads.

Wagons had to take their chance in the woods.

The first of these new roads was "viewed" by Joel Wright, John Smock and Zadoc Smith, and

ran to the mills at the falls of Fall creek (the

old "Pendleton" route.) The second was

'viewed" by Wm. D. Rooker, George Norwood

and Robert Brenton, and was the start of the

opened on the petition of Judge Eliakim (usually called Likam) Harding, along the line of the old National road. The fourth was ordered

on the petition of John McCormick, to McCor-

mick's mills, on the river, north of the town.

The fifth was the "old Mooresville" road, all

traces of which have disappeared in the streets of West Indianapolis, till the "Belmont" road to

Eagle creek and Maywood is reached. This was

ordered on the petition of Demas McFarland.

These were the crooked paths, winding among

stumps and mud-holes, into fence corners, and

over projecting roots of trees, that a few old

residents may remember seeing illustrated in

our streets in their youthful days. It was a

EXERCISES AT BETHANY.

General Nelson Lectures on Mexico, and the

Rev. Sweeney Tells About Rome.

Yesterday afternoon General Nelson, at Beth-

any Assembly, spoke of the type of civilization,

the present political and material condition of

Mexico. He first made reference to the Chilians,

who are second only to our own America in many

respects. They are proud to call their country

romance is the island of Don Juan Fernandez.

The people have an implicit faith in republican

institutions. One of the first fruits of the

American revolution was the republic of Chili.

The city of Mexico was at one time one of the

achievement of her independence Mexico had

but little knowledge of self-government. The republic was founded in 1824, but the question

of the form of government was never definitely

settled till the adoption of the constitution of

Benito Juarez was one of the greatest men of the century, though born of bare-footed Indi-

ans. Put under the care of a priest at the age

of nineteen, he graduated from college, at twen-ty-six was elected Governor of the State, and

was afterwards unanimously elected to the of-fice of Chief-justice, and held the office of Presi-

In the evening the Rev. Sweeney, who has

ministered for many years to the largest con-

gregation of Disciples of Christ in Indiana, the

church at Columbus, more than delighted his

hearers with a lecture on Rome, looking at that

celebrated city from three stand-points-from

the Forum as it was in pagan days, from the Vatican and from St. Peter's as papal Rome,

and from the place of the people, Piazza del

in the open pavilion. This afternoon the sermon will be delivered by B. B. Tyler, of New

York. The ordinance of the Lord's supper will

be observed at 4 o'clock. In the evening W. B.

. Treat, of Martinsville, will occupy the pul-

To-morrow, fat 2:30 P. M., the Indiana State

Ministerial Association begins its annual sess-

ion with an address from its president, J. L. Parsons, recently of Rushville. In the afternoon the editor of the Christian Evangelist, of

Cincinnati, will deliver an address. At night

another member of the editorial fraternity, El-

der J. H. Garrison, of the St. Louis Christian

Evangelist, will preach. There will be a special

train from Indianapolis every night except Sun-day at 6.05. It will return to the city at 10:45

At Camp Acton.

To-day, at 11 o'clock A. M., and again at 8 P.

M. Sam Small will preach at Acton. Ex-Gov-

ernor Porter is to deliver his address on Glad-

stone at 3:30 P. M. Mr. Small arrived at the

An Order's Anniversary.

Sons and Daughters of Honor was held at the Exposition Building yesterday. Large delega-

tions were present from Kentucky, Illinois,

Ohio and Indiana, and by 8 o'clock last night

5,000 persons were present. The day was spent

in a general social reunion, the main feature of

the occasion not being in order until the open-

ing of the evening session. The King Com-

mandery, No. 2, and the Louisville Commandery, No. 1, both of Louisville, engaged in a competitive drill. Wm. M. Brown, Versailles, Ky.; Wm. Dodd, Shelbyville, Ky.; J. S. Stapleton, Louisville, acted as judges, and awarded first prize, \$50, to the B. L. Knight commandery, and second prize, \$25, to the King commandery. These drills constituted the entire

programme, with the exception of music by the

Hayes Band, city, and the Louisville Band. The remainder of the evening was spent in

promenading and dancing. The next anniversa-

will be held at Louisville. The local branches

of the order include six hundred members, and

were first organized in 1874. The original

lodge was organized by James Owens, at Louis-

Death of Robert Thomas,

Mr. Robert Thomas, of the firm of Fletcher &

Thomas, died at his home on Pendleton pike,

yesterday morning, from a protracted illness

from dropsy and lung trouble. He had suffered

considerable pain on Friday evening, and about

4 o'clock Saturday morning his wife arose to as-

sist him in taking some medicine. She found

him dead, but yet warm. The deceased was born in England, in 1830, and for sixteen years

has been identified with the brick manufactur-

ing firm of which he was a member. He leaves

four children. They are Mrs. Michael Hind-man, Lawrence; Mrs. Edward Mesker, Bright-

wood; Mrs. Oscar T. Skinner, Michigan City, and

Harry A. Thomas. He was a member in good standing of Marion Lodge, F. and A. M., the

Scottish Rite Masons, Philoxenian Lodge, I. O.

O. F., Knights of Honor, and has been identified with the city Board of Trade. The funeral

services will be conducted this afternoon by the

Scottish Rite. To Mr. Thomas's inventive skill

are credited a number of important improve-

ments in the manufacture of machine-made

Trouble About a Contract.

Dr. A. K. Fisher and William Kuhlman be

came partners in the publication of two Catho-

lic papers, one here and the other in Chicago. A

dispute arising over the policy to be pursued Dr. Fisher sold his interest to Kuhlman and

then became the editor under a contract, which was to give him a certain per cent. of the prop-

erty. Dr. Fisher brought suit for non-fulfillment of contract, and by Kuhlman making an affidavit that the plaintiff was a non-resident he had to give bond for costs, but the Doctor

got judgment for \$200 and then had Kuhlman

arrested for perjury, stating that he knew Fisher was a resident of the county when he

made his affidavit. The Doctor has been a

leading German Republican here for some years

and has the high regard of all who know him.

He proposes to go into the campaign in behalf of the Republican ticket.

Want a Receiver Removed.

xesterday joined in a petition to Judge Taylor

for the removal of Giles S. Bradley as receiver

of the Grand Lodge, United Order of Honor. They asked for the removal on statutory

grounds, alleging in their complaint that he

was a member of the order, a creditor, and

therefore was not eligible to act as receiver. It

was also charged that he procured his appoint-

ment by going into collusion with several credit-

ors, and that he will give preference to some of

them. The defense asked for time to prepare

an answer, and Judge Taylor set the case for next Tuesday. Mr. Bradley denies that he is a

creditor of the order, although a member, and says he has had no other intention than to treat

Helen Madison and several other creditors

The fortieth anxiversary of the Indianapolis

grounds yesterday afternoon.

dent sixteen years.

long time before better roads or streets came.

"old Noblesville" road. The third road was

On each male person over the age of twenty-

named tax.]

Robert P. Blodan has qualified as guardian of Fred King, a minor. city during the last week. [Provided, That persons over the age of fifty years

There were fifty births and fifty deaths in the Hollweg & Reese yesterday paid customs and not freeholders, and such as are not able, from bodily disability, to follow any useful occupation, and all idiots and paupers, shall be exempt from said lastduties amounting to \$1,393.15 on imported earthen ware. A blaze was discovered last night in the In-

dianapolis cabinet factory, corner of Hill and Columbia avenue. The damage was small. The Van Camp Preserving Company, of this city, was incorporated yesterday with \$120,000 capital. The directors are Gilbert, Frank and George Van Camp. The People's Congress will this afternoon dis-

cuss a resolution introduced by C. A. Johnson, favoring submission to the people of all future legislation for final approval or rejection. Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to John W. Havens and Jessie McKee, Charles Moews and Minnie Mews, Albert L. Harang and Emily F. Wilson, Frank Seifried and Lula

TO-DAY'S CHURCH SERVICES.

The Rev. W. A. Hendrickson will preach at the First Presbyterian Church this morning. The pulpit at Roberts Park Church to-day will be occupied by the Rev. W. R. Jordan. At Plymouth Church to-night Samuel E. Porter will speak on "The Revival of the Moral Sentiment"

A Purchase of Short-Horns.

Marion county is rapidly collecting a large number of the best short-horn cattle in the country. At the T. Corwin Anderson sale, held at Side View, Ky., during the last week, four of the finest animals sold came to this county, the price for the four being \$3,500. The purchasers are H. C. G. Bals, E. S. Folsom, F. Christian and Barry & Martindale. These cattle are of the pure Bates stock, and are among the finest to be had in the country. The reputation of the stockmen in Indianapolis and vicinity is already first class, and this will add to it.

The Gas Trust Canvass. "The beautiful republic." A minature land of The meeting of District C, in regard to the Consumers' Trust's subscriptions held last night was well attended. Much enthusiasm was created at the result of the canvas, which showed a That world of romance and folly, our next door total of \$19,325, leaving but \$5,700 to be raised. neighbor, the republic of Mexico, is It was decided to subdivide the district by streets known less of by our own people than far more distant countries. and new canvasers were appointed for each street. A renewed effort is to be made at once Our people think its prosperity is less now and it is confidently expected that the balance than formerly, but those who understand the needed will be secured by next Wednesday deceptive pomp of a church which has despoiled countries for centuries are better informed. night, when there is to be another meeting at the corner of St. Mary street and Central avvaue. largest on this continent. At the time of the

Labor Day Parade.

The Labor Day demonstration is expected to be a grand affair. Governor Gray, Rev. Father Gavis, Congressman Bynum, Rev. Oscar C. Mc-Culloch, Mayor Denny and others will deliver the addresses. The parade, will be under the direction of Gen. Fred Kueffer, and over fifteen manufacturers have notified the committee that their employes will participate. All others desiring to be represented will address Jas. B. Wilson, chairman of the industrial committee.

Services of the Police.

The Board of Police Commissioners held a meeting yesterday. The special powers of John Sweed, of the C., St. L. & P. yard, were renewed. The secretary, D. E. Snyder, reported 405 arrests for July, of which 355 were white and 50 colored. Of these 380 were males. The patrol wagon has made 204 runs, traveling 545 miles. Through its agency 372 prisoners have been lodged behind the bars. Popolo, as it appears in these days.

This morning at 10:30 this lecturer preaches a sermon in the grand tabernacie and at the same hour Robert Sellers, of Tipton, is to speak.

Heir to a Fortune.

Issae Stevens, the father of Thomas J. Stevens, 341 West Market street, has fallen heir to \$80,000 by the death of James Stevens, of Portland, Ore. Mrs. Zerelda Dick, of Louisville, also receives a like amount. Mr. Stevens was one of the Oregon pioneers, settling his family on about 250 acres of land that are now in the heart of the city of Portland. His heirs are both aged people.

An "Old Tippecanoe" Medal. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal An old citizen of our town has a brass pocketpiece, about the size of an old one-cent piece, with the following inscription: "The hero of Tippecadoe, date of birth, etc., 1840." Is there another in the State? This was given him during the year 1840. GEORGE GLOVERSON. LADOGA, Ind., Aug. 3.

The Indiana Governorship.

Washington Special to Chicago Tribune. Gen. Hovey, of Indiana, is indifferent, so far as he is personally concerned, about the nomina-tion for Governor by the Republicans of that State. When asked to-day whether he would withdraw from the race in order that ex-Governor Porter might be nominated, he said: "I am not in the race and cannot withdraw. I have never authorized the use of my name as a candidate."

"But your name is being used extensively all through the State," said the correspondent. "I know it is," replied the General, "but it is not being done by any authority from me. I am thankful to my friends for their kindness, and while I have not formally announced myself as a candidate I have no hesitancy in saying I will accept if nominated. That is all I care to say on the subject."

Fort Wayne Special.

A reporter called on Colonel Robertson and asked him if he intended to withdraw in order to bring about a unanimous demand for Porter's nomination for Governor. He said he had not been asked to withdraw, and was not considering the question.

Beware of the Kodak.

The "Kodak" has added a new terror to the picnic. The sedate citizens can't indulge in any hilariousness without incurring the risk of be ing caught in the act, and having his photograph passed around among his Sunday-school children. And the young fellow who wishes to spoon with his best girl while sailing down the river must keep himself constantly sheltered by his umbrella. And the new terror is not confined to the picnic, for the deadly detective may be lying in wait in any window along the street, or held innocently under the arm of the passerby, disguised as a small cigar-box or a prize package.

Hot Weather Is Now Here. We have the "Success" stoves for artificial or natural gas; "Alaska" hardwood dry-air refrigerators, better than the best and as cheap as the cheapest; "Quick Meal" gasoline stoves: "Economy" ice-cream freezers—the cheapest in the mar ket. Wm. H. BENNETT & Son, 38 S. Meridian st

We have a \$1,500 piece of property that is a bargain. This will no doubt be sold on Monday. First come first served.

Our WOODLAWN LOTS have been going rapidly to best kind of buyers, those who improve. The low prices and easy terms have enabled many to get homes. If you want a lot, don't wait too long.

College-avenue and Ash-street lots in choice location, south of Home avenue.

JOHN S. SPANN & CO.,

Henry S. Hanckel. Austin B. Prather.

PRATHER & HANCKLE, 66 E. MARKET ST.,

ERAL ESTATE. RENTAL AGENTS. FIRE INSURANCE, 7 INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

PRICE - - 25 cents.

CATHCART, CLELAND & CO

26 East Washington Street.

J. N. HURTY, M. D.,

A FEW FINE PARASOLS Left which we will sell VERY CHEAP,

WM.HÆRLE. 4 W. Wash. Established 1862.

TO CLOSE OUT.

33 South Meridian St

H. LIEBER & CO.'S ART EMPORIUM

ASTMAN. SCHLEICHER. & LEE.

CARPETS, DRAPERIES, WALL-PAPER. THE LARGEST HOUSE IN THE STATE

CHICAGO ART GLASS CO.

STAINED, ORNAMENTAL and BEVELED GLASS. Memorial Church Windows a Specialty, EDWARD SCHURMANN, No. 2 Odd-Fellows' Hall, State Agent, INDIANAPOLIS, IND Designs and Estimates Furnished Free on Application.

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By Order of Court.

ANOTHER BIG CUT AT

The stock must be closed out before the 1st of September, and all Summer Goods will be sold regardless of the former price. Now is the golden opportunity to purchase goods at your own prices.

MILLINERY, DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SATINS, TABLE LINEN, TOWELS, JACKETS, BEADED WRAPS, NOTIONS. LACE CURTAINS, AND FANCY GOODS.

H. N. SPAAN, Assignee 6 and 8 West Washington St.

20 PER CENT. REDUCTION on all FLANNEL SHIRTS

TAYLOR'S, 38 E, WASHINGTON ST,

REMOVAL SALE

Sweeping reductions have been made to reduce our large stock before removing to our new location, Nos. 158 and 160 East Washington st. Note the bargains we are offering: Ladies' Pure Silk Mitts reduced to 10c per pair. Lawns reduced to 21ge. Parasols, a big line, all at one-third off.

Sateens, Seersuckers, etc.-reduced prices. French Sateens reduced to 19c, worth 35c. Reductions in White Goods and Embroideries. Reductions in Laces and Lace Curtains. Lace Flouncings reduced to 25c per yard. Reductions in Table Linens, Towels and Napkins. Reductions in Embroidered Table Covers, Lambre-

Reductions in Muslin Underwear, White Aprons, Children's Dresses, Infant's Slips. etc. Children's Lace Caps reduced to 7c; all others at one-third off.

One lot Muslins reduced to 4 lgc. One lot Crash reduced to 3c. One lot Calicoes reduced to 3c.

One line Jewelry, formerly Sc to 25c, choice 5c. One line Purses reduced to 5c. Gents' Satin Scarfs, formerly 25c, reduced to 12196 Gents' Lawn, Pique, Percale Ties, Scarfs, etc., sum mer styles, all at half price.

One lot Suspenders reduced to 5c per pair. One lot Suspenders reduced to 10c per pair. One lot Children's Ribbed Hosiery reduced to 54 per pair.

One lot Misses' Rubber Circulars reduced to 50c.

One lot Ladies' Rubber Circulars reduced to 75c.

One line all-Silk No. 16 Ribbon, formerly 35c, now

One line Fans, formerly 121go, 15c and 20c, now

Remnants of All Kinds Regardless of Cost.

DEDERT & SUDBROCK 192 East Washington St.

JEWEL GASOLINE STOVES

Economy, Simplicity and Perfect Baking are points found in the Jewel. The Jewel Gasoline Stoves are offered with the absolute guar antee of being the finest and best-working Gasoline Stoves made. FOR SALE ONLY BY

E. FEENEY GEO. 88 West Washington St.

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123 North Delaware St. NO CHARGE for CHAPEL for services.

Only Free Ambulance. Telephone 564. SCREEN DOORS VERY CHEAP LILLY & STALNAKER

LARGEST CARPET HOUSE IN INDIANA

Our prices have been marked down. 64 E. Washington St.

Waters, Ores, Clays and General Analyses ALBERT GALL